

GERMANS AIDING OTTOMAN IN WAR AGAINST ALLIES FEW IN NUMBER

Less Than Twenty-three Hundred Officers and Men of Teutonic Origin Are Now Wearing Uniform of the Turkish Empire

MERELY LOANED BY KAISER TO ASSIST CONSTANTINOPLE

Austrians Send Help In Shape of Batteries of Heavy Guns With Their Full Complement of the Officers and Gunners

(By The Associated Press.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—For the first time since the war began the full facts are now made known as to the number, and nature of service, of the German officers and men in the Ottoman Army. At the present time 300 officers, and 1867 non-commissioned officers are attached to the mobile army and interior fortifications; while 107 officers, and 1350 non-commissioned officers and men serve in the Ottoman navy and the coast batteries.

Nearly all the German officers and men in the Ottoman army reached Turkey early in 1915, by way of Rumania and Bulgaria, while the German members of the Ottoman navy came largely from the German battle-cruiser "Goeben" and the small cruiser "Breslau" and from German merchant vessels interned at Constantinople when the war broke out. Some of them came to Turkey over the Balkan route during 1915, and during the present year.

All of them have been "loaned" to the Turkish government, that is to say while they actually enter the military service of the Sultan they never lose their German citizenship or divest themselves of the obligation to serve in the German army.

The nucleus of the German personnel of the Ottoman army was the German military mission under Liman von Sanders Pasha, which went to Turkey after the Balkan war, 1912, and succeeded in the mission headed by the late Field Marshal von Goltz Pasha. The mission was increased first in December, 1914, when Turkey entered the European war. Since then it has grown to the proportions given above.

Austrians Also Serve
There are in Turkey at this time the officers and men of several Austro-Hungarian heavy batteries. These, however, do not form an intrinsic part of the Ottoman army in the sense the Germans do. In that sense the organization has been loaned for a specific time and purpose. Austro-Hungarians with the Turkish army are comparatively few in number.

Until the Allies landed on Gallipoli, the duties of the German military mission consisted entirely of reorganization. When the campaign on Gallipoli commenced, the Turkish government was obliged to put the head of the mission, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders Pasha, in command of the Gallipoli army.

The number of Germans with the Gallipoli forces was small at any time. Beside Sanders Pasha, there were on the peninsula, for a time, General von Pasha, commander of the South, or Feld-el-Bahr group; who succeeded Col. von Sodenstern; Colonel Kannegger, commander of an Anafarta sector; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmsen Bey, commander of the Eleventh division, then stationed north of Nuvla Bay; Major Muhlmann, on Weber's staff; Major E. R. Biggs, who acted as liaison officer between the German and Ottoman staffs; chief of staff; two German artillery captains, one captain of engineers, six first lieutenants, one of them being von Babau, only German officer taken by British and others.

Helped Fight Russians
The second Ottoman or European army was in command of Field Marshal von der Goltz Pasha. Outside of the staff officers of the German pasha, no German officers were attached to this force, with the exception of five officer aviators stationed at Adrianople.

The Ottoman forces operating against the Russians in Asia Minor had a greater complement of German officers, about fifty in all. In the operation against the Rupa Canal, in the winter of 1914-15, eighteen German officers participated, most of them being on the staff of Field Marshal Pasha, commander of the troops in Palestine, Syria and the desert. With the Ottoman troops in Arabia the Germans have served.

STEVEDORE IS KILLED IN FIGHT WITH MILL GUARD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
OAKLAND, June 17.—Lewis Morey, a lumber hauler, was shot and killed in a fight today which was the result of yesterday's riots on the front between union and non-union stevedores. John Hampton, a guard at the lumber mills, has been arrested.

BRITISH DESTROYER EDEN SINKS IN BRITISH CHANNEL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, June 17.—The British destroyer Eden has been sunk in the English Channel in collision. Three officers are missing.

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR WAR WITH MEXICO

Carranzista Commander Sends Ultimatum To Brownsville

BRIG-GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, Commanding American Troops in Mexico, Is Believed Near Battle With Greasers



Immediate Recall of Troops Chasing Raiders Only Assurance of Peace

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, June 18.—War with Mexico is believed to be only a matter of a few hours, if indeed it has not already begun. Four hundred troops of the Third Cavalry, under the command of Maj. Edward Anderson, have crossed the border twelve miles north of Matamoros, and have been engaged with a large force of Mexicans, who may or may not prove to be Carranza troops.

No reports of the details of this fighting have come to hand, none of the command has returned, and there is no information as to the result; but it is asserted in official circles here that the fighting was desperate and it is feared that the Americans may have lost heavily.

Alarm Is Felt In Washington

Washington is at last thoroughly alarmed. The war department is bending every energy to getting troops and munitions to General Funston and to General Pershing, who is said to have foreseen the present menace and to have redistributed his troops and formed his line south of Nampiqua, in an effort to forestall the trouble, or meet it effectively should it come, as he apparently expects.

No one is inclined to make light of the seriousness of the situation any longer. President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker and Major-General Scott, chief of staff, held prolonged conferences at the White House yesterday afternoon to discuss the threat sent to Pershing by General Trevino, acting in behalf of the Carranza government.

After the conferences, the exact nature of which were not disclosed, White House attaches announced that there would be no statement, and Mr. Baker declined to discuss the matter for publication.

As additional news of the growing peril of an open rupture between the de facto government of Mexico and the United States

came into the war department, Secretary Baker sent for General Scott, Maj.-Gen. Tasker N. Bliss and Brig-Gen. Albert L. Mills, all of the general staff. These officers were closeted with him for some time, and it is understood that they went over with the secretary the general staff's plans for handling the situation in case of war.

National Guard May Be Called

The fact that General Mills was called into the conference is taken here to indicate that the department will mobilize the national guard as one of the first steps following a declaration of war. It is likely that the guardsmen will be used as border guards, freeing the regulars for other work.

If the break comes, say officials at the war department, it is more than likely that it will be on the eastern end of the Texas line, in the vicinity of Brownsville. The situation in that town, which has been one of the chief friction points on the border for the last two years, has now reached the breaking point.

The climax there was reached yesterday when the Carranza commander, Senor Garza, delivered an ultimatum to Brig-Gen. James Parker, commanding the first cavalry brigade at Brownsville.

The message came from the Carranza leader, General Ricaut, and notified General Parker that unless the punitive expedition under the command of Major Anderson of the Third Cavalry is immediately withdrawn an attack will be made by Carranza troops.

Immediately after delivering the ultimatum, as though recognizing what the reply of the American commander would be, Senor Garza closed his office in Brownsville and moved across the Rio Grande to Matamoros.

More Men Sent By Washington Into Mexico

In the mean time reports that Anderson and his men had encountered a large force of Mexicans had reached headquarters of General Funston, at San Antonio, and he at once issued orders to General Parker to send assistance to Major Anderson.

Funston also received information that another band of bandits had attempted a raid in the vicinity of San Benito, Texas, and of their repulse by a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, under the command of Col. Robert L. Bullard.

Other despatches to the San Antonio headquarters told of the crossing of the river by Second Lieut. Arthur D. Newman of the Third Cavalry, in pursuit of the raiders.

Funston Thinks Situation 'Bad'

Speaking of the situation as a whole last night, General Funston is reported to have said:

"It is bad, and I anticipate some heavy fighting before it clears."

These are practically all of the reports that have reached the war department of the developments on the south side of the border in the vicinity of Brownsville, in spite of efforts by the authorities to obtain a more exact idea of the situation there.

Despatches from Columbus, relaying messages from the American headquarters of the punitive expedition under General Pershing, indicate that that command is in fairly good shape to meet any emergency which may arise.

Pershing Scents Trouble In Air

Apparently General Pershing has foreseen what the Carranza commanders intended to do, or being closer to the people of Mexico where he is, was able to understand better their attitude toward the gringos. At any rate, for more than a week he has been preparing. His lines have been shifted as much as possible to meet the dispositions made by General Trevino, who is believed to be in command of between fifty and sixty thousand well armed and well-trained men.

The seriousness of the situation, add these despatches, is indicated by the fact that General Trevino, for more than a week, has been making dispositions that look remarkably as though he is preparing to strike the Americans as soon as he received orders from the de facto government. In reports from Columbus, New Mexico, the scene of the history-making Villa raid, and more recently the main base of the punitive expedition under General Pershing, it is announced that Trevino has been moving his men into strategic positions south of Nampiqua.

General Pershing late yesterday afternoon notified General Funston that he has replied to General Trevino's threat with the statement that as an American commander he cannot recognize the authority of the Mexican officials to govern the movement of American troops, and that he will therefore act as he deems best in all circumstances, irrespective of what effect it may have upon the Mexican policy.

All these and other reports have had their effect upon the authorities here. Yesterday the ordinance and quartermaster departments began sending fresh supplies to the border for the use of the men under General Funston, and huge supplies of munitions of war of all sorts have been ordered shipped immediately to General Pershing.

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MAJ.-GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON, Commanding Mexican Expedition, Expects Carranzistas To Attack Americans



International Bridge Is Blocked To Prevent Americans Crossing

This raises a serious problem of transport. The lines of communication with General Pershing are already clogged by the need of handling every ounce of supplies sent to him by wagon or motor-truck. The Mexicans so far have absolutely refused to grant the Americans permission to use their railroad lines, thereby entailing an enormous increase in the cost of maintaining the expedition south of the border, and adding tremendously to the problems of supplying it with the munitions necessary for the twelve thousand and more men under Pershing's command.

Additional motor-trucks recently have been sent to Columbus, but there appears to be some question if these are sufficient to handle the increased load that is to be placed upon the quartermaster department.

In other sections of the republic the same state of mind is evident, according to despatches. Late yesterday afternoon a band of Carranza troops, operating on the southern side of the river, near Brownsville, destroyed the tracks on the international bridge. Evidently the Carranza commanders feared the movement of American troops by rail, and took that step to prevent it.

American Consuls Are Recalled

Still another indication of the extreme gravity of the situation, came to light yesterday when it was announced that American consuls have been recalled from several important Mexican cities, regarded as hotbeds of the anti-American propaganda that has been spreading throughout Mexico of late.

This developed with the arrival in Laredo, Texas, of Consul Hanna, formerly stationed at Monterey, and it was later learned that Secretary Lansing had ordered Hanna and Consul Silliman of Saltillo to the American side of the border. It is expected that others will be recalled within a day or so.

While reports from south of the border continue vague and conflicting, it is apparent that the anti-American feeling is growing intense. In Matamoros, just across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, the people yesterday began to arm, having been supplied with rifles and ammunition by the Carranza chiefs.

A great anti-American demonstration swept through the streets when it was learned of the crossing of the border by the Third Cavalrymen under the command of Major Anderson.

Fifteen hundred men, women and children gathered in the plaza to listen to incendiary speeches by

inflamed orators, who denounced the Americans as robbers, liars and pigs. The men for the most part were armed with rifles distributed by General Ricaut, and patrolled the streets of the city all day, demanding to be led against the gringos that they might "throw the invader across the border where he belongs."

The most intense excitement prevails in that city last night, and it was with difficulty that the Carranza authorities prevented attacks from across the river, on the houses lining the American side.

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ASTOR'S WIDOW TO WED SUGAR REFINER

Forfeits Income of Millions To Marry Once More

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, June 17.—The Brooklyn Daily Eagle today announces the engagement of Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, widow of the late John Jacob Astor, to William Dick, the sugar refiner.

The wedding will take place at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Monday. By marrying again Mrs. Astor surrenders to her stepson, John Jacob Astor, the income from a trust fund of \$2,000,000, bequeathed to her by her husband.

The wedding of the young and beautiful Madeline Force to John Jacob Astor is one of the profoundest social events of the season.

Col. Astor went down with his family to New York his will the will of his father, John Jacob Astor, who died in 1891, and who was the principal heir to the immense fortune.

AUSTRIA CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE AND GERMANY IS SENDING TROOPS

Bulgars Also Reported To Have Despatched Two Divisions of Her Fighting Men To Help Hold the Slavs In Bukovina

TWO FULL TEUTONIC ARMY CORPS ON WAY TO GALICIA

Slavs Everywhere Reported To Be Continuing Their Advance West Despite All Foes Can Do; Lemberg Now Threatened

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, June 18.—The Teutons on the western fronts, and their allies, the Bulgars, in the Balkans, are beginning to feel the effect of the continued success of the fierce Russian drive in Galicia and the Bukovina, according to despatches received here last night from Russian sources.

Berlin, it is said, in reply to appeals from Austria, has despatched two army corps, approximately ninety thousand men, to the assistance of the hard-pressed Austrians in Galicia. Bulgaria has also sent aid to the Austrians, and two divisions of her army have gone to the Bukovina lines to assist in checking the onward rush of the Russians.

But the great Russian offensive continues. So far there have been no indications of the slightest let-up in the steady progress made by the huge masses of the Czar's army toward its goals in the East. In Volhynia and the Bukovina, as well as in Galicia, the steam roller moves without pause and without hitch.

Austrians Are Powerless
The Austrians apparently are utterly powerless to halt it and are reported from Russian and neutral sources, to be falling back before the attacks of their Slav foes, slowly and stubbornly fighting for every inch of ground, and in vain.

It is true that the Russian progress is not so swift as when the great drive began, but it is steadier, governing a wider stretch of the front between the Pripiet Marshes and the Rumanian frontier.

From the Volhynian frontlines the Slavs are now reported to be striking viciously and successfully to the south west and to the west, breaking down all opposition as they advance, and bringing their huge battering guns with them as they move forward. Apparently everything was carefully thought out before the offensive began, and General Brusiloff evidently is following a carefully laid plan of campaign. So far there has been no falter or flaw.

Slavs Active On Styrian Front
Yesterday it was announced in Petrograd that the Russians have begun to batter at the Austrian lines along the Styrian river, and the Stokhod river, some thirty miles from Kovel, an important junction point and vitally essential to the close connection between the northern and the southern Teutonic armies operating against the Muscovites. Kovel once in the hands of the Russians, the two armies will be divided and forced to fall back over a wide area.

North of Czernowitz the Russians are continuing their hammering of the Austrian lines for important gains. They have driven back the Austrians on the border of Galicia, and Russian Poland, have recaptured the city of Radziow, and are but sixty miles from the great city of Lemberg, which they captured early in the war only to abandon it when the great Teutonic drive forced them backward a year and more ago.

German Version of Situation
The Berlin reports of the fighting in the East, announced that there has been desperate fighting along the Stokhod and the Styrian rivers, where Field Marshal von Linsingen is said to be holding back the Slavs. North of Przemyshl, General von Bothmer is said to be struggling to hold the Slav advance, and with success. South of the Dniester, continued the Berlin accounts of the situation in the East, the Austrian troops have defeated a large body of Russian cavalry, and checked the advance there.

Berlin adds that "fresh battles have started along the entire Volhynian front."

There has been general fighting upon the western front, although Verdun no longer holds the center of the stage, the struggle there having devolved to intense artillery firing at La Mort Homme, and hand grenade attacks by the Germans.

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans upon the French holding the lines in the neighborhood of Avocourt. East of Thionville, in the Vosges, the French reported that they had penetrated the first and second lines of the Germans, and captured many prisoners.

Rome announced that her offensive against the Austrians in the Isonzo river sector has been successful, and also that her troops have taken important positions north of Asiago and at the head of the Frentino valley.

ECONOMY IN THE END

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